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and teachers must carry on. Here in this spot dedicated to the voice of the people, I say, I appeal to the conscience of your clergy and teachers.

"Small States must begin the work. War has strong allies; it is in league with princes; but we may possibly win a few princes of peace.

"War is a livelihood for thousands, but peace can triumph when the people will it. We must get in league with the Church." (Tremendous applause.)

Such a meeting cannot be without weight. The military party were growling and snarling at the idea of it; and the Danish *Punch* had a cartoon (colored) representing M. Bajer (the soul of the peace movement) in regimentals tall and thin, bearing a palm branch and leading by a chain an enormous bear (Bjoernson means Bear-son) with the poet's features and having a stanza beneath in which it said M. Bajer was leading his shaggy friend to gently growl his ditty in order to catch weak souls.

This, of course, helped to advertise the meeting.

A peace meeting of delegates from eighty-three peace societies was held in the forenoon, which in itself shows how the peace-work is getting hold there.

Excuse so long an epistle from

Yours sincerely,

PRISCILLA H. PECKOVER.

Honorable Dorman B. Eaton, in accepting his election as a member of the Honorary Counsel of the American Peace Society writes as follows:

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VT., June 25, 1892.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE:

My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 21st, informing me of my election as an honorary member of the counsel of the American Peace Society, has just reached me here, where I make my summer sojourn.

I esteem it an honor to be selected for such a position, and therefore promptly accept it.

The cause to which the Society is devoted has my entire sympathy and deserves the support of every friend of Christian civilization.

Very truly yours,

DORMAN B. EATON.

Rev. Amos Herr, of Lime Valley, Penn., in sending a subscription for life membership, writes as follows:

ROBERT TREAT PAINE:

Dear Friend—I have been receiving the *AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for some time. It advocates the principle for which I have been laboring in my weakness for over forty years, whilst in the ministry.

It is the Mennonite doctrine, and the Gospel doctrine. May God speed the day when swords shall be beaten into plough-shares, and spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. * * * * *

Inclosed please find a small donation for your valuable paper. May God bless your efforts in promoting the Kingdom of Peace, is the heartfelt prayer of your friend,
AMOS HERR.

AMONG THE PAPERS.

MILITARY GLORY.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

"Natalie," said he, with a smile, "you are only half a woman; you don't care about military glory."

"It is the most mean, the most cruel and contemptible thing under the sun," she said, passionately. "What is the quality that makes a great hero—a great general nowadays? Courage? Not a bit. It is callousness; an absolute indifference to the slaughtering of human lives. You sit in your tent—you sit on horseback—miles away from the fighting: and if the poor wretches are being destroyed here or there in too great quantities—if they are ridden down by the horses and torn to pieces by the *mitrailleuses*—'Oh, clap on another thousand or two: the place must be taken at all risks.' Yes, indeed, but not much risk to you! For if you fail—if all the thousands of men have been hurled against the stone and lead only to be thrown back, crushed and murdered—why, you have fought with great courage—you, the great general, sitting in your saddle miles away; it is *you* who have shown extraordinary courage! But numbers were against you. And if you win, you have shown still greater courage; and the audacity of the movement was so and so; and your dogged persistence was so and so; and you get another star for your breast; and all the world sings your praises. And who is to court-martial a great hero for reckless waste of human life? Who is to tell him that he is a cruel-hearted coward? Who is to take him to the fields he has saturated with blood and compel him to count the corpses? or take him to the homesteads he has ruined throughout the land, and ask the women and the sons and the daughters what they think of his marvellous courage? Oh, no: he is away back at the capital—there is a triumphal procession; all we want now is another war tax—for the peasant must pay with his money as well as with his blood; and another bevy of the young men to be taken away and killed."—*Sunrise*.

VENEZUELA.

The condition of civil affairs casts a dark shadow on the work recently begun in this Republic. Mr. Norwood writes from Caraccas, under date of April 29th, as follows:

The guerilla war continues, and its devastating effects are felt more and more every day. It makes our hearts sad to witness the suffering and hear the stories of hunger and woe as they come to us, not only daily, but many times a day. Many who enjoyed plenty and comparative luxury last year are now in abject want. All provisions are much dearer than they were a few months ago. The stagnation of all classes of labor and business is grievous to behold, and the state of starvation, which is rapidly increasing, is simply appalling. We have witnessed poverty in Mexico, but have never seen anything like what we witness here almost hourly. The Bible work is at a perfect standstill. No one seems disposed to buy a book of any kind, and money is getting very scarce. Hundreds of men and women have been thrown out of employment by the closing of shops and factories, and by a general falling off in all lines of business. We continue to work, but sell next to nothing.—*Bible Society Record*.

HELL-TRAPS OF WAR.

How They are Made and How They Catch Their Human Prey.

We have a line of breastworks strong enough to stand artillery and we have crowned it with head logs. By that is meant a log so placed that a soldier can fire under it while it protects his head. Where there are head logs men kneel and fire at a dead rest, and four bullets out of five strike a human target. A regiment thus sheltered will check and drive back three times its strength. It was done time and again on both sides during the war.

But bloodthirsty war was not satisfied with the almost perfect immunity afforded by earthwork and breastwork and head log, says a writer in the *New York Sun*. It sought for still further advantage and found it in that hell-trap, the abatis. If there is a forest in front the trees are cut down, tops to the enemy, and the limbs are sharpened and interlaced until a fox could hardly make his way through the tangle. When the trees are not convenient fence rails, boards, limbs and brush are used. The object is to check and hold the enemy under fire.

See what a hell-trap we have set in front of our five hundred men! There are stakes driven into the earth at an angle and then sharpened. They are bound together with telegraph wire and two strong men cannot pull one out of place. For "chinking" we have used the branches of wild plum trees and the blackberry bushes from along the fence. You could not drive wild horses over such an abatis. A stampeding herd of buffalo would break it down, but there would be a windrow of dead and wounded piled up before it.

The hell-trap has been ready for two hours when the prey appears. Our line has been strung out to the left until there are weak spots. This looks like one of them to the enemy who is searching. The lay of the ground hides the abatis from his view, and he can see only that part of the breastwork running over the hill. We have no artillery here. We can see the men plainly as they form for a charge. The intervals between the bodies as they swing into position proves that there are four regiments. They leave the cover of the woods as speedily as if on parade, and it is a handsome sight to see them advance.

The order runs along our line to hold our fire until they are checked by the hell-trap. They know that our battle line is here, but they cannot see a man of us. They are within easy musket range when the order is given to charge, and they advance with yells and hurrahs. Had we been in double line without protection that living wedge would have driven its way through us to the rear of the army. Not a shot was fired until they had recoiled from the abatis. It broke their formation at once and they were a mob after that. Some flung down their muskets and sought to pull up the stakes; others fired standing there exposed; some there were who broke back to the rear, but these were few in number.

We called it war then, and next day our skeleton regiment was complimented in general orders for having saved the left wing. As one remembers it now he half fears to be charged with murder. They were brave men, but they had no show. The jaws of the hell-trap held officer and private fast while the muskets under the head logs flamed and crackled and sent death into the confused and helpless crowd. They ought to have had the order to fall back at our first volley, but it was not given. Again and

again and again, the red flames leaped almost into their faces, and by and by, when the lifting smoke disclosed them scattering back, we rose up and cheered. They believed it was for the victory we had won, but it was not so.

It was a tribute to their bravery and endurance—a shout of rejoicing that the jaws of the hell-trap had opened to spare some of them a little longer.

And when the smoke had entirely cleared, and we looked down over that abatis, the sight was something to make the oldest veteran shudder. The dead and wounded—ten dead to one wounded—were lying in heaps, three or four upon each other. There rivulets of blood running over the short, green grass; there were stains and spatters of blood over stake and limb and bush—blood and horrible wounds and dead faces until we who had created the spectacle turned away in horror.—*Kansas City Journal*.

Next to his Utah speech, nothing has made President Eliot more unpopular than his wholesale attack on our public schools; but nothing is gained by shutting our eyes to their defects. For instance, it is a good thing to teach the boys in our high schools—and why not the girls, too?—the principles of legitimate business; but not, as is done in one, at least, of Boston's public schools, the principles of financial gambling, thus teaching them in future years to be speculators and stock-gamblers. So of the military drill in schools. Far better for the boys physically and morally if this could be superseded by a course of industrial training. I was very glad to see in last Saturday's *Transcript*, from the pen of a high-school teacher, a brave and timely protest against this pernicious thing—the military drill in our schools, which he well said develops the war-spirit, and tends to make a machine of the boy, beside the immediate evils of the midnight supper and the dancing party which once or twice a year follow the public drill, dissipating their energies, unfitting them for mental effort, and, in many cases, placing them in the way of direct temptation to drink. I should like, with all due respect, to ask all parents and teachers who favor the teaching of military tactics in our public schools what the end of it all is if not to foster that spirit which makes the soldier a man—if he can be called such—who is to have no will of his own, but is to be a mere machine obeying blindly the will of his commanding officer, and becoming eventually food for powder and bullets? Now, the original end and aim of our public school system is to make the opposite of this:—intelligent, independent, thinking *citizens*. The profession of letters and the profession of arms have nothing in common; the military drill in our public schools is no legitimate part of the system, but an unhealthy excrescence which needs the surgeon's knife.

ELIZABETH E. FLAGG.

—*In Christian Cynosure*.

THE LARGEST CANNON EVER MADE TO BE EXHIBITED AT CHICAGO.

"King William" will be seen at the fair next year.

"King William" is the name given to a great 122-ton gun now being manufactured by the Krupp Gun Company. This will be the largest cannon ever made, and will far outrival any ever before placed on exhibition at an international exposition. It has been named in honor of the

present German Emperor, who is greatly interested in the World's Fair, and who may himself visit Chicago late next year.

Two representatives of the Krupp Company — A. Louter and G. Gillhansen — are now in Chicago making arrangements for the installation of the exhibit their company will send to the fair. To a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* Mr. Louter said:

"The great feature of our exhibit will, of course, be the cannon. That will truly be a wonder. Our most skilled mechanics are now at work upon it, and when it is completed it will be perfect in every detail. It will weigh a little more than 122 tons, and will be capable of hurling a missile at least fifteen miles.

"The greatest difficulty will be to transport the cannon from New York to Chicago. A special car is now being built for its accommodation, and the Pennsylvania Company has declared its ability to bring it to Chicago. A special inspection of all the bridges and of the road bed will be made by a corps of the most competent engineers before the car leaves New York. We fear that some of the bridges may give under the great load and so the inspection will be a very careful one.

"One of the German line of steamships will bring 'King William' to New York. The vessel will be remodelled so as to make it perfectly safe. A great derrick that will hoist the gun to and from the ship is now being manufactured in our works."—*Boston Journal*, July 6.

STRANGE ACTION OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A few weeks ago, a private in the Grenadier Guards, named Luecke, while on sentry duty near the Thiergarten, being "chaffed," or as the soldier termed it "insulted," by a laborer, coolly levelled his rifle and shot the man dead. The bullet, after passing through his body, struck and dangerously wounded a passing workman. The affair created great excitement and indignation among the civilian population of Berlin, coming as it did soon after other similar but, happily, not fatal exhibitions of the callous arrogance of the machine-drilled soldiery. The newspapers demanded the arrest, trial, and punishment of Luecke, and municipal and other public bodies passed resolutions calling for alterations in the military regulations in virtue of which the lives of innocent citizens were thus placed in constant jeopardy. No answer was vouchsafed to these appeals, and it was even rumored that Luecke, instead of being punished, had been warmly commended for his conduct by his superior officers. This latter statement was generally discredited, but it has been confirmed by the action of the Emperor William himself. On a Saturday night the Emperor dined with the officers of the Emperor Francis Regiment at their mess-room, and a number of distinguished officers were also present as guests. Conversation turned upon the sentry question, and suddenly the Emperor expressed a wish to have Luecke brought into the room. A telegram was at once dispatched to Luecke, and he soon appeared in response thereto. As he entered the mess-room, the Emperor and all the officers present rose from their seats in his honor, and before the astonished soldier could realize what it all meant his Majesty commenced to make a speech to him. "You are a splendid soldier, Luecke," said the Emperor; "you have worthily upheld the best traditions of the

German Army in regard to its discipline and honor; you are a credit to your regiment and to my army. Drink this champagne," handing Luecke a glass of wine, which he drank as ordered, "and accept this photograph, which bears my autograph signature, as a token of my esteem and regard." Loud cheers followed this singular oration, and Luecke, stammering out his thanks, saluted and retired. As if this were not enough honor for the Private Luecke, the Emperor, at the usual morning parade of the regiment, called him to the front, made a speech very similar to, and equally as foolish as, the after-dinner oration, and wound up by appointing Luecke to the position and privileges of an "exempt." The Berlin newspapers have referred indignantly to these extraordinary proceedings.—*Herald of Peace*.

HORRIBLE EPISODE OF WAR, 1871.

A French officer narrates the following episode of the Franco-German war:

"In our division there served four peasant farmers, whose whole property had been destroyed by the Prussians. They took their revenge at Juamont. The four men, who were well acquainted with the neighborhood, sought and obtained appointments as guides to a Prussian army division, which had no suspicion of what appalling designs were being matured against them. The stone quarries at Juamont, form or formed at that time, an immense hollow. Upon the ground facing this hollow the enemy had taken up their position because they felt sure of not being attacked in the rear. One of the farmers stealthily came over and informed our army of the opportunity given them of destroying the whole Prussian division. The method could hardly fail. The stone had originally been worked as an open quarry, but had since been excavated from long subterranean galleries supported by pillars. Only on one side was it worked in this way, and it was just on to this that the farmers had in the night conducted the enemy. In consequence of the darkness and the deep shade of the quarries, the Prussians were unable to perceive that the ground they stood on was entirely undermined. At daybreak Bazaine attacked the Prussians, who were thoroughly beaten, especially in their confidence of being safe from a rear attack. For when the fight was at the hottest, General Canrobert, who had fetched a compass round the quarries, planted his cannon on the other side of the pit and fired at the pillars which supported the galleries. An hour later the ground caved in under the feet of the Prussians and they all sank into the yawning abyss. There was heard but one fearful shriek from these 20,000 men, who knew that death was inevitable. It sounded like the cry of a single man yelling in mortal agony a last farewell to life. It lasted only a few minutes, because all, men, horses, weapons, and cannon, were jammed together in the abyss into one shapeless mass, which was crushed under its own fearful weight. At the moment when the galleries caved in, Bazaine was driving the Prussians before him with such impetuosity that a number of the French were precipitated into the common tomb. Our victory even shocked ourselves. In silence we gazed down into this gulf, which was nearly three-parts full, and where human heads and arms, horses' legs and cannon were seen protruding in all directions. Time did not permit of taking out all these

bodies and burying them separately. The first suggestion was to pour petroleum over them and burn them, but that proposal was abandoned. The Prussians hired some Belgians, who for heavy wages covered up with sand and earth this mountain of humanity, from which for four successive days were heard to issue sobs and groans."—*Peace and Goodwill*.

A peaceful revolution is taking place in the little kingdom of Belgium. The good King Leopold has agreed to a revision of the constitution proposed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the changes are under way. The most important change is the creation of what is called a "referendum," by the terms of which all questions of great public importance are referred back by the legislature to the people, before being enacted as laws. This system is already in vogue in Switzerland, and has given great satisfaction. It is nearer a pure democracy than has ever existed elsewhere. With the referendum Belgium will be fully as republican a government as ours, although it still has a King. The entirely unsensational way in which this great change in government is being accomplished, speaks well for the enlightenment of the Belgian people, and augurs the possibility of a future universal democracy. What Belgium has done other nations can do when they become sufficiently civilized.—*Farm, Field and Stockman*.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The late Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., used to compare the steamers which ply between this country and America to gigantic shuttles, ever weaving a web of peace between the two nations. It now appears that the speed of these shuttles is to be further augmented, for the White Star line is going to build two colossal twin screw passenger steamships to compete with the leviathans of the Cunard line, now under construction on the Clyde by the Fairfield Ship-building Company. The new ships will be bigger than the uncompleted Cunarders, which will measure 14,000 tons, and will be 600 feet long and 65 feet beam, with about 30,000 horse power. The new Cunarders will be guaranteed by their constructors to make not less than 21 knots in the open sea. Of course, to uphold their supremacy on the ocean race track the new White Star ships will have to do a little better than 21 knots.—*Herald of Peace*.

If Christ has become our peace and we are abiding in it we will also live a peaceable life. "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men." The kingdom of God is peace, and God has called us unto peace. Therefore be at peace among yourselves. Alas! how much peace can be destroyed in a community or church by proclaiming abroad the faults of others or speaking ill of them. What a sad account some will have to give for all they say! Let all bitterness "and evil speaking be put away from you. And be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."—*Ella Plank in Herald of Truth*.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 25, 1892.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations presented the following

Letter from the Secretary of State relative to a Peace Conference of the Governments of the world, to sit in Chicago during and in connection with the Columbian Exposition, for the purpose of considering the question of the settlement of all international differences by arbitration.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 17, 1892, accompanied by a resolution introduced by Senator Mitchell on December 17, 1891, and a joint resolution introduced by Senator Wilson on January 25 last, both relating to a peace conference in the city of Chicago in 1893. Each contemplates an invitation by the President inviting the several foreign governments to meet delegates of our own to constitute a convention for the purpose of taking such measures as they may deem proper to promote the cause of peace among the nations and the settlement of national differences by arbitrators or other peaceful methods.

The Government of the United States is committed to the cause of arbitration in the settlement of all international differences, and we, as a nation, were among the first to urge the settlement of international disputes by such peaceful means as involving a higher civilization and a broader human progress.

As an instance of the practical effect of this principle I may cite the arbitration treaty by the late American conference, to which a majority of the states represented in that conference were signatories. Before it could be formally exchanged the proposed treaty lapsed, and by the President's direction steps have lately been taken to revive it. About one-half of the governments so addressed have signified their willingness to enter into a new treaty reviving this lapsed instrument, and confidence is here felt that equally satisfactory replies will be received from all the original signatory powers.

In the present instance, however, the Department fails to perceive the necessity for the passage of either of the proposed resolutions, since their object seems possible of accomplishment without that formality.

One of the accompaniments with the President's invitation to the several foreign governments, issued in accordance with the act approved April 25, 1890, was "The World's Auxiliary to the World's Columbian Exposition." The purposes of its organization were fully stated, and among them it was proposed that a series of world's congresses, to promote the objects in view, was to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. "The World's Congress Auxiliary," it added, "has been duly authorized and organized to promote the holding and success of such congresses."

There were nine themes these congresses hoped to consider. The eighth is, "International law as a bond of union and a means of mutual protection, and how it may best be enlarged, perfected and authoritatively expressed."

The ninth is, "The establishment of the principles of judicial justice as the supreme law of international

relations, and the general substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of international controversies."

These two propositions seem to fully cover the scope of the two proposed resolutions.

I enclose for the committee's further information a series of papers lately received by the Department from the World's Congress Auxiliary, setting forth in detail its several objects, and direct attention to its "original announcement," and particularly to the pamphlet under the head "Department of Government."

I observe, in conclusion, that a representative of the World's Congress Auxiliary a few days ago called at the Department to learn whether it would be possible to send these pamphlets to all foreign governments, with a suitable instruction to our ministers to present them to the governments to which they were respectively accredited, as supplementary to the original invitation. The assurance was given that the Department would gladly do so upon the receipt of a formal written request to that effect.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN,

*Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations,
United States Senate.*

THE MONTH'S NEWS.

A bill for the free coinage of silver was introduced into the United States Senate by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, and passed on July 1st by a vote of 29 to 25.

The bill was defeated in the House of Representatives on the 13th by a vote of 154 to 136.

This action of the Representatives is considered, by even the free coinage men themselves, as the final blow to this measure.

The vacancy in President Harrison's Cabinet caused by the resignation of James G. Blaine, has been filled by the appointment of Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana. The new Secretary of State has served as minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain, and in every public office that he has held he has shown marked ability.

The People's Party, in their National Convention held at Omaha, nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and Gen. J. G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice President.

At Cincinnati, July 1st, the Prohibitionists nominated as their National Candidates Gen. John Bidwell, of California, for President, and Hon. J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, for Vice President.

The National Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was held in New York City July 7th to 10th, inclusive. There were more than thirty thousand in attendance, and the meetings were interesting

and enthusiastic throughout. This was one of the most notable conventions of recent times, both from its character and the numbers present.

They adjourned to meet next year in Montreal.

Most appalling bloodshed and disorder grew out of a lock-out and strike among the men employed by the Carnegie Iron Works at Homestead, Pennsylvania. On July 6th a fight took place between the strikers and the Pinkerton detectives sent by the Company to defend their works.

The strikers were determined that the Pinkertons should not land from their boats. The Pinkertons were obliged finally to surrender, and left the town. The Sheriff, being unable to summon a force that would be able to stand against the strikers, called upon the Governor for the State troops. The Governor hesitated for several days but on the thirteenth, six thousand State troops encamped in and about Homestead. They are still in possession of the town, and the Governor of the State arrived on the spot on the 19th ult. The leaders of the workmen are being arrested on charges of murder.

The English elections have resulted in restoring the Liberals to power. Gladstone will have a majority of 42 in the next House of Commons.

The subject of the Sunday closing of the World's Fair seems to be settled by a vote of both Houses in its favor.

A fire which broke out in St. Johns, Newfoundland, on July 8th, destroyed about two-thirds of the city. They were unable to control the fire for two days, owing to a continuous wind and the fact that very little rain had fallen and everything was very dry.

The people were mostly of the poorer class in that part of the city through which the fire passed, and it is estimated that about five thousand people are thus left destitute.

The loss will probably reach fifteen million dollars.

Cholera has been raging in Europe, and especially in Russia, to an alarming extent.

The World's Fair appropriation of five million dollars made by the Senate was defeated in the House on the 19th ult.

Mt. Ætna has been in a state of eruption since the 9th of July, and considerable property has been destroyed. The earthquakes still threaten, and those living in the vicinity are much alarmed.

Oh, it is great, and there is no other greatness, to make some work of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God; to make some human heart a little wiser, manfuler, happier,—more blessed, less accursed!—*Carlyle*.